

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

J. MOTT SMITH,
Director of the Government Press.
HONOLULU:
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.

R. E. PROWATER has this day been appointed R. D. Superior for the District of Makai, Island of Maui. F. W. HITCHCOCK, Minister of the Interior.
Hawaii Office, April 16th, 1869.

Messrs. C. R. Bishop, J. Kamehameha and H. A. Wiedemann have been appointed Commissioners to assess the value of the private property required for the opening of School Street. F. W. HITCHCOCK, Minister of the Interior.
Hawaii Office, April 16th, 1869.

Official information has been received at this department, that during the temporary absence of JAMES WORTH, Esq., acting Consul of the United States at Hilo, CHAS. H. WETMORE, Esq., of Hilo, has been appointed acting Vice Consul of the United States at that port, and he will be respected accordingly.
STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim.
Department of Foreign Affairs, ad interim.
Honolulu, April 17, 1869.

Notice is hereby given, that at their meeting of April 16th, 1869, the Board of Health passed a resolution, suspending, from this date, rule 1st, of the Quarantine Regulations and Rules adopted by them at their meeting of January 24, 1869.

By order of the Board of Health.
EM. FENARD, Secretary.
Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, April 14, 1869.

"After a tediously long process of incubation, there came forth from the new Board an entirely new corps of local school agents and treasurers to supercede those who had been, previously, in large measure of the Missionary faith; and the striking thing in the new agents was the relation they bore to good morals and religion. With rare exceptions, they were grossly immoral men, and where of tolerable reputation for morals, the redeeming trait was found in an undisciplined hostility to the Missionaries, and to the religion they preached. The rule was a moderate-minded man should hold the office of local agent; and to this the exceptions were few and for special reasons."

The above is clipped from a communication published in the P. C. Advertiser, April 17th, headed in large letters, "a plain statement of facts by an American Missionary." "There came forth from the new Board an entirely new corps of Local School Agents and Treasurers." Let it be remembered that the law which had gone into operation, consolidated these two offices together.

The list of persons appointed, in October, 1865, under the law then recently passed was as follows. The names in the outside column are those which have been substituted for the gentlemen first appointed in the District, against which they are placed, the others remaining the same, as at first.

Hilo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Kaua	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

The total number of Local School Agents, is therefore twenty-four. Of these twenty or one-third, were continued in the hands of those who held either the office of Superintendent or Treasurer before the passage of the law, viz., Messrs. Spencer, Manoa, Nui, Moffitt, Knudsen, for two districts, Rev. J. W. Smith, M. D. and Jensen. Two of the elder Missionaries, not having actual charge of congregations, and who had acted for the old Board as Treasurers, were asked to act, but declined on account of years. Rev. Artemas Bishop and Rev. D. B. Lyman, the last gentleman gave as another reason, the pressure and confining nature of his duties, in the Boarding School at Hilo; therefore Halehale was appointed for Puna. This gentleman had been returned by his district, as Representative in the Legislature, and therefore had their endorsement, and was succeeded by Judge Kaina, who is certainly the wealthiest, and most intelligent man in his district, and a staunch supporter of the Congregational Church in Puna, Hawaii. Mr. Spencer having left Kau, Mr. Thomas Martin, was appointed in his place; the remarks above made of Mr. Kaina, are applicable to Mr. Martin in all respects; each had performed the duties of Magistrate in his district, for many years. Mr. Kenway was succeeded at Hilo, within a year, viz., March 6th, 1866, by Mr. D. H. Hitchcock for many years Police Magistrate there, and the son of an American Missionary.

On Maui, Judge Kahalewai was superceded, within a year, viz., Feb. 27th, 1866, by Mr. C. H. Lewers who, together with his wife, is a strong sympathizer and co-operator with the Congregational Church there. Mr. Unna at Hana, was appointed; the Rev. S. E. Bishop, former Treasurer, having left the district to take charge at Lahaina.

On Oahu: at Honolulu, the Secretary of the Board has always held the place. Mr. Marsh, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Low, and Mr. Smith, each succeeding to it, on taking the place. At Ewa and Waianae, Rev. Artemas Bishop having declined, Mr. Halehale was appointed, on the nomination of the President, His Highness M. Kekunana, whose private secretary he was. He

was superceded, March 6th, 1866, for deficiency in his accounts; which was duly made good by his bondsman;—and then Mahelona, for several years, Representative of the district in the Legislature, and endorsed therefore by their votes, was appointed in his place. None of the Board know, particularly, what Mr. Mahelona's habit is, about going to church, but judging from his public addresses, he appears to be a great admirer of the Congregational Clergy. At Koolau, Major C. H. Judd, (the son of a prominent Missionary—Dr. G. P. Judd), who represents this district in the Legislature, and consequently has the endorsement of their votes, was appointed.

On Kauai: at Koolau, Mr. Nouniwa was superceded, Oct. 17th, 1867, by Mr. A. Wilcox, an American Missionary.

Then the summing up is this. Out of twenty-four districts, eight stood as they were before, and seven do now so stand: Mr. Spencer having retired from Kau, and Mr. Martin being substituted for him. Of the new appointments, two are sons of Missionaries, one is himself a Missionary, two are the staunchest supporters of the Congregational Churches, in their district, Kaina at Puna, and Martin at Kau, two are very pronounced supporters of them, Mr. Lewers, at Wailuku, Maui, and Mr. Mahelona at Ewa, Oahu; making fourteen out of the twenty-four. Of the remaining ten, two are in charge of the gentleman, who has been for fifteen years Governor of Maui, whose activity, enterprise and influence for good, among his countrymen are unbounded; against whom, in his official or social character, no one ever breathed a word, and who, certainly, is quite "moderate-minded"; and one is in charge of the Secretary of the Board, who was himself brought up under Congregational influences, his parents being members of the Fort Street Church; and one is vacant by the death of Sheriff Neville. In Hana, Maui, one is in charge of a Danish gentleman, of high intelligence, Mr. Unna, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Bishop, under the circumstances above mentioned; and who was himself brought up in the Lutheran Church—and certainly has no "hostility" towards the views and principles, represented by American Missionaries. Mr. Naipakaiki, at North Kohala, has certainly, not the good fortune to enjoy the regard and esteem of the Reverend Missionary gentleman, resident for so many years, in his district. The remaining four, are Mr. Greenwell at North Kona, Hawaii; Mr. Halemann, at Hanalei, Kauai; Mr. Meyers, at Molokai; Mr. Anderson, at Wailua, Oahu. If any one knows anything against any one of them, it has not reached the Board. They will come under the rule of having "a tolerable reputation for morals," to say the least of it, and are not known to entertain any hostility to any one, much less to "Missionaries, or the religion which they preach."

Mr. Halemann has had the votes of his district, for their Representative, and may therefore be assumed to represent their average morality, and average intelligence, to say the least of it. Mr. Meyers is bringing up a very large family, in a most unexceptionable manner, and sets an example of industry, thrift and kindness to his neighbors—modesty and uprightness—well worthy of imitation. The other two have not large families, but all other remarks that have been made, regarding Mr. Meyers are certainly applicable to them. Then, by the record, it appears:

S. H. Mahuka, who succeeded Manuia, at South Kohala, was nominated and confirmed on the recommendation of Rev. Mr. Lyons, the veteran Missionary of that district. He is a very strong supporter and reliable friend of Mr. Lyons.

Let, that it is not a fact that "there came forth, from the new Board an entirely new corps of Local School Agents."

2d, That the new appointments were not, "with rare exceptions grossly immoral men."

3d, "When they were of tolerable reputation for morals," it does not appear that they "have an undisguised hostility to the Missionaries, and to the religion they preach;" nor does it appear that they have any hostility at all, to them or any body else.

It is to be hoped that some one has wrongfully taken upon himself to subscribe the paper, which has called out this statement, with the name of "Missionary," and thus no one really entitled to that appellation, has either rashly or without knowing the facts, or premeditated, with a knowledge of the truth, made the assertion, which heads this exposition.

CORRESPONDENCE.
MR. EDITOR.—I do not know what "Planter" has so well vindicated my name in the last GAZETTE, but whoever he may be, I thank him for his good-will. I only regret that any thing should have been written to call for such a defence, and lead me to feel that justice to my own name, called upon me to vindicate myself in the same journal, and to the same readers who had read its derogatory remarks about me. This, I had done, before I saw the GAZETTE of this week. I regret the occasion, both as regards myself, and those who have assailed me. I desire to write—when I do write—of principles and policy, without personal feeling or personality, either with regard to myself or any one else, and my object now is, to further vindicate our system of labor and show that however it may be in other countries, the law requiring employees, as well as employers, respectively, to fulfill their contracts, is a necessary, and a good one, here; that there is no oppression in it to the laborer; that it requires of him only to be honest and do right, which ought not to be a hardship, and, that it would tend to paralyze the industrial interests of the country, which lie at the foundation of all its other interests, and be no blessing, but a curse to the laborers themselves, were it repealed.

The great staple of these islands is sugar, and its production is attended with a very heavy expense of labor, both in growing the cane and its manufacture into sugar, and in order to embark in it, there must be some reasonable assurance that the requisite labor can be relied upon. If this cannot be, no one can embark in it with safety, and this almost only branch of productive industry must fail. The law comes in here to assist the producing interests, and makes labor more reliable, by requiring every able-bodied man to work, who agrees to do so. He is at perfect liberty to agree to work or not; but if he agrees to work, and is able to do so, but refuses, the law treats him as a delinquent; as dishonest, for refusing to do right. It does not allow him or them to refuse to work, to the injury and perhaps ruin, of their employer, and he to have no redress except to sue them for damages. The law is rendered the more essential here as the making advances, to laborers, who are generally the holders of less property than the law exempts from seizure for debts, compels the employer to give a credit of some thirty or forty dollars to each man, without any show or prospect of payment except by his services, and if he were not legally bound to render the service agreed upon, it would make labor, which is so essential, so uncertain, that no man would dare to enter upon an enterprise, the success of which depended upon it, and requiring from five hundred to five thousand dollars advances, if he cannot enforce his right to the labor voluntarily stipulated for, or recollect his money, for thus none could be collected.

The abrogation of this law would tend to the breaking up of all of our industrial enterprises, and every other; all being dependent on these, it would paralyze our prosperity. For example: the laborer would be without employment; he would lose his kolo, and catch his fish from the sea to feed himself; but where, and in what, could he find any regular employment to clothe and feed himself and his family, to get about him any of the comforts of civilization, brought by the Christianity which he has learned. To supply his food, might occupy one third of his time; the remaining two-thirds, he would be without any certain or regular employment, and would be taking lessons in the school of indolence and vice. Would this be a blessing to him? Would it not be a curse? Under the present law, sustaining the present system, one-third of the population finds constant employment in raising food for the whole, while the other two-thirds find constant employment in raising cane for the export of sugar, which brings in return, all the necessities, and many of the comforts and luxuries of life. A ready market for the surplus food raised by the engaged in this business, is found in the wants of those otherwise employed, and the proceeds from the sales, go to contribute to their comfort in various ways, and enable them to give to worthy and religious objects, if they wish to do so; and so the wages of the plantation hands will be used in like manner, according to each one's inclination; and besides, and not less important, it gives to all, the great and unexpressed blessing of a contented and hopeful industry, instead of an aimless life of indolence, tending only to vice. Thus are the laboring population benefited.

The benefit to the whole coasting business is as direct, for without the plantations, whence would come the fifteen or twenty thousand tons of freight, which sustains this interest. Other interests, though less directly, are not less really benefited, than those named. To illustrate: an owner of cattle, before the plantation era was inaugurated, sold many of his cattle for five dollars a head, or for their hides and tallow; after this era, he sold two hundred head at twenty dollars a piece, for butchering and working cattle. Without these enterprises, the merchant could sell but few goods, because there would be little money to buy with. So with agriculture, but especially in this country, sugar producing forms the basis of the material prosperity of the country. It gives work to the laborer on land, and the coarser on the sea; to the mechanic and builder, to the machinist and engineer, the carpenter, blacksmith and wheelwright, to the sugar-boller, to the capitalist, the use of his funds in establishing enterprises, and in building vessels to carry the freight; to the merchant, the sale of his goods, by giving to others the means of buying; and these enterprises so important to the country's prosperity, cannot be established or carried forward without some assurance, some degree of certainty of procuring the labor which is their life, and the law which helps this end without inflicting individual wrong, which only requires what is right, is a blessing to all concerned.

It seems to me then, that the specific contract law, here at least, is necessary and good, whatever it may be elsewhere, and in other countries; that without it, labor cannot be made sufficiently reliable to warrant those enterprises so essential to our prosperity.

But is it oppression? Does not every laborer who agrees to work, do so voluntarily, and for his own interest? Is his superior or overseer allowed to strike him one blow with impunity? Is he over-worked, abused, ill-fed, or hardly used? There is but one kind of constraint that may force him to agree to work, and that is: without working, being without means, he may feel compelled to work or starve; but having made his agreement voluntarily, or even under such constraint, having received his advance upon the faith of services to be rendered, ought he not to be required to fulfill his part of the contract if he is able? If he is disposed to be so dishonest as to refuse, should not the law aid the employer in securing his right? Is there any oppression, or slavery, or forced servitude in this, more than in any other dishonest man being restrained for his offences? If he is put under restraint, does it bear any analogy to what is called imprisonment for debt? If he suffers, it is for dishonesty. The man who would have the benefit of that humane provision of the law, which exempts the debtor from imprisonment, must be honest, or must appear so. Let him be found concealing or covering up his means, let his dishonesty be proved, and how does the law treat him? As a swindler, and as a criminal. And does not the law shut him up for his dishonesty, if need be? And would a law, denying him the benefit of that humane provision, by its impracticable provisions, for any redress to the employer against the laborer who had taken his money, but refused to fulfill his obligations, promote public morals or prosperity?

The United States has special laws for seamen. Whoever ships for the voyage must not desert his ship, however often the master may be changed without good reason.

That special service calls for special laws, to promote a general good. In the law there is no tyranny, no slavery. So do our peculiar circumstances call for just the laws which exist, without which the great industry of the nation, essential to its vitality might perish and die. I do not claim that abuses may not and do not sometimes occur, under them, as well as under the marine laws of the United States, but I think I have shown that they are necessary, and they are just, that they are not tyrannical or oppressive, but eminently fair and equal in their operation, and if so, he who does any thing to unsettle the system which they sustain, unless he can replace it by a practical one that is better, does a great public wrong, however sincere his convictions may be. The proceeds of all the sugar crops on the islands reach a very large sum annually, which is expended in the different industrial and commercial pursuits of the islands. Let us contrast this with the situation twenty-five years ago, when wages were not more than one-half or two-thirds what they are at present, when very few could command regular employment at any price, because it was not to be had, and indolence was a necessity, because as yet none of the important industries of the islands had sprung into life, and then consider, whether it is not a grave matter to do or write or say any thing, tending to break up or unsettle the system under which such progress has been developed.

Let the Koolau, and the At Okoa, the GAZETTE, the Advertiser, and the Friend do any thing to promote general intelligence and religious and moral truth, let them emulate each other in doing good, and I can sincerely bid them all, God speed, but let any of them, instead of these, instill principles tending to overthrow the mild and just system under which the nation has so prospered in its agriculture and commerce, and they will sow tares instead of wheat, they will sow the wind and reap to the whirlwind. Mr. Editor, I desire to see peace and prosperity prevail in the land, and most sincerely holding the views upon this labor question which I have expressed, I believe that to unsettle our present system will be highly adverse to the best interests of the country. I hope that all who think differently will consider well before they propagate ideas on this subject which may result in great injury or ruin. Hoping to be guided to right results, in all of our inquiries,

I remain, respectfully yours,
SAM'L N. CASTLE.

Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette—Dear Sir:
A few individuals, if they only set about it, are capable of making a great deal of noise. I have known two or three take such a din in the night, that one who did not know the nature of the animal, would conjecture that there were at least a thousand of them, howling to the full extent of each individual capacity. So, when listening to the ravings of individuals, or small coteries, on some favorite topic of public policy, I have thought that it must be the voice of the whole community, and have felt myself aggrieved, from mere sympathy created by the din, as a person will partake of the enthusiasm of an individual or a crowd, when such individual or crowd is really in earnest. Then, I have gone to my cool friend, who never gets excited, and communicated to him my fears. He invariably meets me with a pitying smile, and requests to know where I got my information. My reply, at first, is: "Everybody says so." Again he smiles, and tells me that I am mistaken; everybody does not say so—he does not, for one,—and he asks me again who told me. I answer him that no one told me, personally, but I heard so-and-so, and so-and-so, and so-and-so, say so, at the time; and that I further heard that the whole town is excited about it, and I am afraid that serious difficulty may arise out of it. My cool friend here smiles again, and, if possible his smile is more pitying than before. "My dear fellow," says he, "take my advice, and don't listen to those people, because you will always be misled by them. You know it is their business, as well as their great pleasure, to be constantly excited themselves, and to try to excite others, upon matters which really do not affect them, and will injure no one." "But," I say, "this is really serious; the whole town is alive with it. Look! there goes head. I'll bet he is going to leave on the first vessel, unable longer to suffer the petty annoyances to which he is subjected by a very cool, but exceedingly patient with me, is about to further quiet my fears, when the earnest personage suddenly pauses in his rather rapid career, wheels upon his heel, and approaches me—for my friend is also his friend—or, rather, he bears much, I fear, with both of us. He is still shaking his head, and oh how mysterious-looking, as if full of something of great importance to struggling humanity. He pattingly lays his hand upon the shoulder of my friend, and feelingly asks him if he has heard the news, and proceeds immediately with half whispering and frightened ejaculations: "It's a sir! scandalous! It's dangerous, sir! dangerous! I can't stand it, sir! Shameful! shameful! I'm going to—." "But," says my friend, "What is it, Mr. —?" "I don't understand you. Has any one taken any money out of your hive or, perhaps, meddled with your bees?" "Oh, no,—not that," says he. "It's not that, sir! It's the country, sir! the country going to ruin, sir! You may suffer it, if you like. I can't, sir! no, sir! I'm going to—." Here a gentleman walks up who is known to be in the market for a large assortment of general merchandise, whereupon the earnest man, who, if he is alive to anything, is alive to a trade, immediately leaves my friend and button-holes the trader, and producing the order-book, which he always carries ready to jot down any orders he may receive, forgets his wrongs, and, ejaculating with the same vehemence, in the same tone, "First-rate article, sir! my own importation, sir! selected myself, sir! very cheap, sir! the cheapest and best in town!" and thus leaves the public business to attend to his own, most efficiently. I say to my friend, rather exultingly, "I should think you would believe me, now, as I have the testimony of the earnest man to substantiate my assertion." He replies that the views of his acquaintance, outside of trade are not always sound, and that the less I listen to the ravings of those parties, the better it will be for my peace of mind, and even intimates that he has known weak-minded persons (it isn't possible that he meant to class me with them), who became quite insane and troublesome, merely from over-anxiety about other people's affairs, when, along comes the outspoken and un-

daunted vindicator of the people's rights, and asks, indignantly,—"Have you heard of it?" My friend confesses that he hasn't. Whereupon the outspoken and undaunted vindicator exclaims: "I have foreborne from exposing the corruptions of the administration so long, that I fear that I have fallen far short of my duty to the people. But I shall do so no longer. This last aggression on the rights of the 'governed' demands, and shall receive in the next issue of the 'Indicator of the People's Demands,' the notice it deserves. I shall expose to the fullest extent the double dealing, treachery, and falsehoods of the pampered minions of power. I have the proofs for all I shall assert at hand. After—day next, I would like to see how they will dare to hold up their heads in an incensed community." This time my friend smiled sarcastically, and merely remarked that he pitied them. Thinking of it afterwards, I could not decide whether it was the people, as defended by the vindicator, the minions, or the vindicator, that he pitied. The outspoken man then left, no doubt to breathe his scorn of a corrupt government in other ears. My excitement had arrived at that pitch, by this time, that I could not talk coherently, but I could listen. In fact, I actually devoured every word that was said in disparagement of the authorities, by whom I had been, as I considered, so deeply wronged. I therefore heard, with great satisfaction, the Defiant Foreigner, as everybody knows, a very important personage—particularly in his own estimation. He has lived in this country say—a very long time. He has been successful in business. He is dictatorial in enforcing his opinions upon others. He is patronizing to those whom he considers to be his inferiors; sycophantic to those whom he knows to be his superiors. He speaks frequently of knocking people down, though fortunately, perhaps, he never strikes anybody. Yearning for a place where he can have a hand in the conduct of public affairs, and not being able to obtain it, he assumes to exert the most supreme contempt for this country, which he stigmatizes as a d—d government. He affects to be patriotic, and characterizes all who speak well of things here, if they are his countrymen, as traitors; if not, he calls them "tuff-busters," and asks, "what more could be expected from a d—d sycophant."

This Defiant Foreigner exclaimed, as he approached my friend, with eyes flashing, face flushed and defiant "port! Isn't this beyond endurance! This d—d Government is undertaking to brow beat and override every body. It was only this morning that Mr. ——— felt it his duty to tell the Minister of ——— that he had done very wrong, in a certain matter. What do you think he told Mr. ———? * * *. Why he told him to mind his own business; and that if he wanted any of his advice he would ask him for it! That's a pretty answer for such a—! to make to a man like Mr. ———. I wish he'd have told me that. I'd have knocked him down, and they might have made a diplomatic affair of it, if they liked, I am not a subject of the d—d government. I'm not afraid of any of them! Here the Defiant Foreigner, seeing a man who had lately been unfortunate in business, as d who had, by the assistance of friends, started in a small way to earn bread for his family, pointed towards him and said, "Look at that fellow! If I were in his place, I would be a shamed to show my head! He is just as 'cheeky' and impudent, as though he had never squandered other people's money. This place will never be respectable so long as such people are permitted to do the business, that honest people ought to do." Just at this time a person, very much in need of funds, for immediate use, coming up, accosted the Defiant Foreigner; that individual retired with him, no doubt on an errand of mercy and charity, such as is shown, at 5 per cent per month with good security. This time my friend's smile was one of contempt. I even heard him mutter, "fellow" and "self-conceited, empty headed puppy," and several other things, which, if they were intended to apply to the Defiant Foreigner, were not calculated to impress one with the idea that my friend had an exalted opinion of him. The Dignified Non-committal man; the Enterprising and Politic man and the Excessively Intelligent man call each in his turn. The Dignified and Non-committal man says that some of the people seem incensed, and leaves it, at that, prepared for popularity, from any quarter. The Enterprising and Politic man, says that if he thought it would be beneficial to the community, he would immediately set measures on foot, which would relieve the public from such annoyances in future, and takes credit to himself for all the possibilities. The Excessively Intelligent man satisfies himself by merely saying, "What can be expected from such a set of 'chuckleheads'?" My friend quietly remarks that things do not seem to be in a desperate state, and taking all things into consideration, we ought to be thankful for the peace and prosperity we enjoy; that we are never interfered with, or disturbed to our detriment, and if it were not for the few discontented and fault-finding people, who sometimes make such a noise, that one would think the whole town in an uproar, we might indeed say that we lived in the Paradise of the Pacific. I always believe what my friend says, and do not see why I should not believe this as well as other things, no more reasonable, which he tells me.

A FOREIGNER.
Who hears much and says little.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DILLINGHAM & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Dry Goods, Paints and Oils, and General Merchandise, No. 55, King Street, Honolulu. 13-37

NOTICE.
HAVING CLOSED OUT my interest in business to Messrs. DILLINGHAM & CO., I would cordially recommend all my old customers to them.
H. DIMOND.
13-37

DILLINGHAM & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED
The Entire Stock in Trade,
—OF—
HENRY DIMOND, ESQ.,
—CONSISTING OF—
HARDWARE,
Of All Descriptions,
CUTLERY,
Of Every Variety,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Paints,
Oils,
and
Varnishes,
DRY GOODS,
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Of Every Description,
Would most respectfully invite the attention,
and solicit the trade of the old customers of the House, and the Public
15) generally. 1m

Executor's Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Will of JOHN P. HUGHES, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of John P. Hughes, to present the same, and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to F. H. HARRIS, JAMES W. AUSTIN, Executors.
Honolulu, April 26, 1869.—13-34

Pasturage for Horses.
GOOD PASTURAGE for Horses can be obtained, by the year or by the month at the Nuuanu Valley, in a safe enclosure. Commit them to the care of John Jones, who will look after them.
A. BISHOP.
24

NOTICE.
MR. EDWARD EVERETT will transact all business for me, by Power of Attorney, during my temporary absence from the Islands, and Mr. S. G. WILDER has kindly consented to act as Assessor.
C. S. BARTOW.
14-37

JUST RECEIVED
—EX—
STEAMER IDAHO,
—AND—
D. C. MURRAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED has received by the above vessels,
A Fine Assortment of New Goods
WELL SELECTED,
For the Wants of this Market,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Boys' Cassimere Suits, Boys' Linen Suits,
Boys' White and Colored Stripes,
Boys' White & Striped Straw Hats,
Boys' Cassimere Hats,
Boys' Boots and Shoes,
Neck Ties, Socks, etc.
A Fine Selection of Gent's Goods.
Gent's Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats,
Gent's Fine Black Dressing Pants & Vests,
The Finest Ass't of White Shirts in Honolulu—every size, from 13 to 22 inches neck, Gent's Fine Cassimere Suits, various Styles & Patterns,
Linen hem'd Kerchiefs and Neck Ties,
Cotton, Merino, Linen and Life Thread
Half Hose, an Elegant assortment of Gent's Hats, all styles & colors,
Gent's Silk Umbrellas,
The Best Assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods in Town.
Undershirts and Drawers, in Cotton, Linen, Canton-Flannel, Merino, Silk & Buckskin, Boots and Shoes, in great variety, Trunks, Valises & Travelling bags, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, very choice Hair Oil, Perfumery, White Kid Gloves
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Genuine Sheffield Cutlery.
Weston's finest quality Pen-Knives, Wade & Butcher's Knives, Singleton's, Fred. Ward's, and Other Maker's Knives.
SOME VERY SUPERIOR RAZORS—which for excellence of temper, is unrivalled. Every Razor which I sell, is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or to be returned.
Genuine Badger's Hair Shaving Brushes, The Genuine Emerson's Razor Strip, Ladies' Scissors—J. Rodger's make, Button-hole, Nail, and other styles, superior to any in town.

In Dry Goods.
Will be found—Heavy Linen Sheetting, Linen Pillow Cases, Fine Piece Linen, Linen Diaper, Superior English Prints, Ladies' and Misses' Hose, Brooks' Spool Cotton, Button Rings, etc.
Boots and Shoes.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, in great Variety.
All These Goods will be Sold
AS LOW AS POSSIBLE.
Ladies and Gentlemen from the surrounding Islands, send your orders, and they will be attended to with promptness.
M. McINERNEY.
Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.
Honolulu, April 26, 1869.—14-41

NOTICE.
DURING MY ABSENCE from this Kingdom, my brother TUAMPOI will act for me, and all receipts for money paid to him, or to my wife Kapahu, on my account, will be held valid by me.
14-1m KOKA.

FOR SALE.
A YOUNG STALLION, 5 years old, from the best stock of Mr. Moffatt's breed. The horse is gentle, and broken to saddle and harness. Terms moderate. Inquire at the Milk Ranch of the Nuuanu Valley, or of
WM. HILLEBRAND.
14-3w

NOTICE.
DURING MY ABSENCE from this Kingdom, my brother TUAMPOI will act for me, and all receipts for money paid to him, or to my wife Kapahu, on my account, will be held valid by me.
14-1m KOKA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DILLINGHAM & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Dry Goods, Paints and Oils, and General Merchandise, No. 55, King Street, Honolulu. 13-37

NOTICE.
HAVING CLOSED OUT my interest in business to Messrs. DILLINGHAM & CO., I would cordially recommend all my old customers to them.
H. DIMOND.
13-37

DILLINGHAM & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED
The Entire Stock in Trade,
—OF—
HENRY DIMOND, ESQ.,
—CONSISTING OF—
HARDWARE,
Of All Descriptions,
CUTLERY,
Of Every Variety,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Paints,
Oils,
and
Varnishes,
DRY GOODS,
—AND—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Of Every Description,
Would most respectfully invite the attention,
and solicit the trade of the old customers of the House, and the Public
15) generally. 1m

Executor's Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the Will of JOHN P. HUGHES, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of John P. Hughes, to present the same, and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to F. H. HARRIS, JAMES W. AUSTIN, Executors.
Honolulu, April 26, 1869.—13-34

Pasturage for Horses.
GOOD PASTURAGE for Horses can be obtained, by the year or by the month at the Nuuanu Valley, in a safe enclosure. Commit them to the care of John Jones, who will look after them.
A. BISHOP.
24

NOTICE.
MR. EDWARD EVERETT will transact all business for me, by Power of Attorney, during my temporary absence from the Islands, and Mr. S. G. WILDER has kindly consented to act as Assessor.
C. S. BARTOW.
14-37